

THE NOMENCLATURE IN AN
IMPORTANT BRITISH CHECK LIST (1972)
PART 2: CORRECTIONS OF FAMILY-GROUP
NAMES FOR GEOMETRIDAE (LEPIDOPTERA)

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A COMPARISON OF THE SECOND EDITION with the original Check List by Kloet and Hincks (1945) reveals among other things great differences in names used for subfamilies of *Geometridae*:

First Edition (1945)	Second Edition (1972)
	No. 53 <i>Geometridae</i>
No. 13 <i>Brephidae</i> (= <i>Monocteniidae</i>)	: <i>Archiearinae</i>
No. 11 <i>Geometridae</i>	: <i>Oenochrominae</i>
No. 10 <i>Sterrhidae</i>	: <i>Geometrinae</i>
No. 12 <i>Hydriomenidae</i>	: <i>Sterrhinae</i>
No. 14 <i>Selidosemidae</i>	: <i>Larentiinae</i>
	: <i>Ennominae</i>

As long ago as 1844, Duponchel divided his tribe Phalénides, i.e. *Geometridae* sensu lato, into 18 subtribes (I-XVIII). The Phalénides of Duponchel, however, did not include *Brephos* Ochsenheimer, 1816, a genus dealt with by him, Duponchel, as pertaining to another tribe, namely Phalénoides.

Duponchel's subtribes *Chlorochromites* (II) and *Acidalites* (XVI) correspond to the modern subfamilies *Geometrinae* and *Sterrhinae* (= *Scopulinae*) respectively, while *Eubolites* (X), *Cidarites* (XI), *Larentites* (XII) and *Melanthites* (XIII) do all to the modern *Larentiinae*.

The modern *Selidosematinae* = *Ennominae* = *Boarmiinae* were disposed by Duponchel in not less than 12 subtribes: *Ennomites* (I), *Gnophites* (III), *Boarmites* (IV), *Cléorites* (V), *Amphidasites* (VI), *Hibernites* (VII), *Fidonites* (VIII), *Aspilatites* (IX), *Zérérites* (XIV), *Cabérites* (XV), *Sionites* (XVII), and *Dasydites* (XVIII). Of these *Ennomites* and *Boarmites* survived alone and changed later to *Ennomidae/Ennominae* and *Boarmiidae/Boarmiinae*, these being recognized as two distinct family-groups up to the time of Packard (1876). Since both divisions have been united thereafter, *Ennomites* and *Boarmites* became equally old nomenclatorial rivals (Article 23d).

ARCHIEARINAE

Type-genus (subfiliotype): *Brephos* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (nec Huebner, 1813, Samml. exot. Schmetterl. 1, pl. 90!). Replaced as junior homonym by *Archiearis* Huebner, 1823. Hence the change of *Brephinae* to *Archiearinae*.

OENOCHROMATINAE

Type-genus (subfamiliotype): *Oenochroma* Guénée, 1857. This subfamily is often wrongly named 'Oenochrominae' (oeno-chroma, -tos), instead of *Oenochromatinae*. *Monocteniidae*, based on *Monoctenia* Guénée, 1857 would be a junior synonym of *Oenochromatinae*.

GEOMETRINAE

Type-genus (subfamiliotype): *Geometra* Linnaeus, 1758 (validated as of this date under suspension of the Rules—see Opinion 450).

SCOPULINAE

Type-genus (subfamiliotype): *Acidalia* Treitschke, 1825 (nec Huebner, 1819). The oldest valid name of this genus is *Scopula* Schrank, 1802. Accordingly, the family-group name *Acidaliinae* has been replaced by *Scopulinae*, as proposed by Hampson (Hampson and Durrant, 1918).

LARENTIINAE

Type-genus (subfamiliotype): *Larentia* Treitschke, 1825. The family-group name *Hydriomeninae* must be sunk as a junior synonym of *Larentiinae*.

BOARMIINAE

Type-genus (subfamiliotype): *Boarmia* Treitschke, 1825. Since *Ennomites* and *Boarmites* have been published simultaneously (Duponchel, 1844), their relative priority is determined by the action of the first reviser, viz. Hampson (1898?) to whom the modern concept of *Boarmiinae* has been attributed (Hering, 1932). *Ennominae* as conceived by Dyar (1903), as well as *Selidosematinae*, based on *Selidosema* Huebner, 1823 and proposed first as a family-group name by Meyrick ('*Selidosemidae*') seem not to be more than junior synonyms of *Boarmiinae*.

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